CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE GRAPHIC'S STAMP CONTRACT,

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

NO DEPARTURE FROM FORMER USAGE.

MORE CALLS FOR FIVE-TWENTIES.

Statement of the Public Debt for August-One Million and a Half

Reduction last Month-Payments for August by Warrant - More Illicit

Printing Stamps Upon Bank Checks. The Philadelphia Times' correspondent, having grossly misrepresented the facts connected with on Granbic company's contract for making the imprint of the revenue stamp upon bank check's, we give the following relative to the facts in the ease as authorized by the Secretary of the Treas-The contract provides that the Graphic such price as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not es

In this respect the contract is precisely similar the one under which the work has been done of the advertisement. In other respects the bid of the Graphic company was altogether more favorable to the government than that of any other person or company. When the bids were received they were opened and examined by a committee consisting of Mr. Tayler, First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Gaines, of the Secretary's office, and Mr Chapman, head of the stamp division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and they unani-mously reported in favor of the Graphic bid. Ob-jections were made to it, and the Secretary and mulisaioner patiently heard everything said in support of the objections, and their conclusion was that there was no reason whatever for refusing to adopt the report of the committee. The complaint obvi usly comes from disappointed bidders, and is entirely groundless.

Financial. The following were issued yesterday from the

The following were issued yesterday from the Treasury Department:—

Treasury Department,

September 1, 1855.

For the purpose of obtaining Bonds for the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the authority given by section 11 of the Act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes, "approved March a, 1875, and for other purposes," approved March a, 1875, and for other purposes, "approved March a, 1875, and for other purposes," approved March a, 1875, and for other purposes, "approved March a, 1875, and for other purposes," approved March a, 1875, and the Ching of the Bonds herein-below designated known as "Five-twenty Bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of New York, on and after the First pay or DECEMBER, 1873, and that the interest on said Bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Bonds of the Act of June 20, 1854, as follows;

COUPON BONDS: \$500-No. 531 to No. 1500; \$100-No. 1201 to No. 2000, \$4,000-No. 1201 to No. 2000, \$4,000-No. 201 to No. 201 to N

TWENTY-FIXTH CALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given by the Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refuncing of the national debt." I hereby give notice that the principal and accreed interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as "Five-twenty Bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the Unity of Washington, on and after the first day of December, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on thut day. That is to say, Bonds of the Act of June 30, 1884, as thows: Coupon bonds—850, No. 1301 to No. 2000; 8100, No. 5501 to No. 10100; \$1 000, No. 30001 to No. 30800, all inclusive—\$2,750, 60, Registered bonds—\$50, No. 51 to No. 08; \$100, No. 401 to No. 650; \$500, No. 351 to No. 481; \$1,004, No. 1851 to No. 2550; \$5,000, No. 1201 to No. 1650; \$10,000, Or. 3000 to No. 3000 to No.

Official Statement of the Public Debt. The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of Au-

gust 1875, is as follows: Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Navy pension fund, at 1 per cent...

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....

\$497,831,084 (7 Total debt, principal and interest. 82,239,338,614 23

Cash in the Treasury.

Decrease of debt during the past Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875. . \$2,879,935 6

Bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies

Bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding, \$64,025.12; interest accrued and not yet paid, \$64,025.12; interest paid by the United States, \$28,202.807.70; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., \$6,303,007.41. Balance of interest paid by the United States, \$21,898,760.29. A Vigorous War Against Illicit Distillers.

The Government officers in Virginia are not the The Government officers in virginia are not the only ones who are realously at work breaking up fillicit distilleries secluded in the mountain fastnesses of the South. Mr. Hap Carpenter, of the Third District of South Carolina, has been carrying on a releatiess war against these outlaws, as the following Department news will bear witness:

"The first movement made by him was on the 27th of Msy. From June 1 to August 17 he has captured and destroyed twenty-seven distilleries. arth of may. From June 1 to angues is no captured and destroyed twenty-seven distilleries, with about fifty thousand gailons of mash; has selred powards of three hundred gailons of whisky, four mules and wagons; has arrested twenty-four liliest distillers, eighteen of which have been tried, convicted and sentenced, and the hannes maintenance. twenty-four illicit distillers, eighteen of which inve been tried, convicted and sontenced, and the balance await trial at the next term of the United States Court. Four raids have been made, and in each case resistance has been officed by these outlaws. On Seturday night, the flat inst., a listiller, was broken up and the distiller captured, but before the party could get out of the mountains it was set upon by friends of the distiller, who attempted to rescue him, but without avail. Several shots were fired by both parties, but no one is known to be hurt. The cases are rare where these distilleries are broken up without a skirmels with the distillers and their friends. At every distillery there will be from three to six men, all well armed with the most improved patterns of weapons, and as they know every path or road leasing to the distilleries, it becomes a bazardous enterprise to attempt to arrest the men and capture the distillery.

Most of those engaged in this business have followed it from boyhood. They are hold and desperate, and have no more compunctions of conscience in killing a wid beast.

Custom's Division.

Custom's Division. Mr. W. F. Clark, Chief of the Custom's Divi-sion of the Treasury Department, is absent from Washington on official business. Secretary Bris-tow has directed Captain John G. McGregor, of

the Custom's Division, to perform the duties of chief of that division during Mr. Clark's absence. Eauger Appointed.

Anton Berg has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Second South Carolina District.

Letter From Wendell Philips on Currency-"The People Stand Behind the Legal-Tender beth addressed to Mr. Eugene Beebe, Secretary of the New York Legal-tender Club. It gives in forcible language that gentleman's views on the delicate question of a circulating medium, and will be read with interest by all who have money

Mr. Fugene Beebe, Secretary of the Legal-Tender

Mr. Eugene Beebe, Secretary of the Legal-Tender Club:

Dras Sirs—I appreciate the great importance of your agitation to prevent further contraction of the currency, and am sorry I shall not be able to attend your meeting in September. It seems to me there are but two questions to be considered touching the currency:

First. Upon what basis shall it rest?

Second. How much of it shall we have?

A long time ago there might have been a third—on what shall it be made, gold and sliver or paper? But the experience of business men long ago answered that inquiry, and settled it beyond recall that throughout Christendom the currency must be paper. It is idle to talk to-day of a specie basis.

THAT GENTLE HALLUCINATION has been encouraged to quiet timid men, and delude the masses. But the thing itself has not really existed for fifty or a hundred years. Great Britain, where, if anywhere, such a basis could be obtained, has to-day fifty cents of coin to \$100 of paper. (Patterson, Science of Finance, pp. 5, 6, 7, 28, 73, 85, Edinburg, 1898.)

Any motividual may have that fifty cents, provised he does not need it, and provined there is no special reason why he should have it. If at any time his business absolutely requires that he should have that fifty cents of coin, at that time he can not have it. A specie basis of fifty cents coin to support \$100 paper? It reminds me of that Irish six-bottle toper, who always sat down to drink with a small bit of a strawberry at the bottom of the wine glass, and a cpl it there through the evening—"It gave so the a flavor to the wine!" Boubtless that fifty cents coin give a strong specie flavor to the ware system of paper, and makes the Buil feel warm and confortable.

settles very few points by theorizing. Now and then experience decides a question, and it passes into accepted and undeniable truth. In this way business experience has decided that currency, in civilized and commercial nations, must rest on credit and consist of paper. Thus experience answers our first question: the currency does rest and must rest on credit. Whose shall that credit be? Shall it be the credit of banks and their customers, or the credit of the nation? This question also experience has answered. Before the war we had banks resting each one on its own credit. be? Shall it be the credit of banks and their customers, or the credit of the nation? This question also experience has answered. Before the war we had banks resting each one on its own credit. We all know the result. The bills of a bank ceased generally to be current a hundred miles from its own counter. You lost ten per cent. In changing those of the South and West for Ea-tern bills; and Horace Greeley demurely told the committee who paid him a handfull of Western bills. "Hi convenient I should much prefer a well-executed counterfeit on some Eastern bank. What makes our National bank bills good, and equally good, everywhere to-day? The nation stands behind them

Such notes pass everywhere, and everywhere at the same value, because the nation guarantees them. All the note currency we have rests on national credit, directly or indirectly. No man can give a reason why they should not all rest lirectly on national credit, threathy all bank bils should not be withdrawn and leval-tenders supply their place.

In building a house you do not put a platform between the house and its foundation. Certainly not. Your walls rest directly on your foundation. To-day the nation pays the banks \$50,0.0,000 or more to allow them to play the usaless part of standing between it (the nation) and its own currency. Dr. Franklin's here, who asked his victim to pay for heating the poker, was a most reasonable person, and a Solomon compared with our

randing between it (the nation) and its own currency. Dr. Franklin's hero, who asked his victim to pay for heating the poker, was a most reasonable person, and a Solomon compared with our selves in this matter. I have heard of an incompetent man put under guardianship, and obliged to pay trustees literally

FOR TAKING CARE OF HIS PROPERTY,
but I rever heard of one put under guardianship, and paying his guardian liberally, and then obliged to do all his own business bestde, which is exactly our case. We furnish the credit that supports these bank bills, and then we pay the banks for using that credit.

Hagehot, the highest authority in England, says the public takes Hank of England bills without inquiry or hesitation, because it knows that in any emergency the government will sustain the bank. Here our buils pass because the government is distinctly pleuged to do so. The two great commercial centres have drifted into a currency based, in fact, on government credit, and they deliberately accept the situation.

Our first question (on what shall our currency rest) is luny answered by facts. In commercial nations

IT RESTS AND MUST REST

IT RESTS AND MUST REST
ON Gevernment credit.
Second. How much currency shall we have?
No single man, officer, or institution can decide, or ever did decide, this question. Currency made up of bank bills, deposits, notes, bills of exchange, &c., is like any other article of manufacture—we make as much of its awrency. Hossiness of a country, when not interfered with, always settles the amount of its currency. Business creates, everywhere and at all times, just so had just so much currency as it needs. Banks and Scoretaries of Treasuries imagine they determine the amount of the currency. As well might Old Probability claim that he determined the weather. He and they only record what mightier to see do. Hats, shoes, wagons, rails, cloth, cotton, shat—one year we want more, the next year is:—who decides?
THE DEALERS IN THE ARTICLE A. D. THE USERS OF IT.

Does anybody advise going back to other days

Does anybody advise going back to other days and having some beards of wiseacres decide how much wheat shall be planted, and how much cotten, how many staves, or wagons made? No such dream r obtrudes himself on the public. But thousands clamor for allowing bank directors, and them alone to settle the amount of the currency. And they are allowed more control than any other agency. The New York city banks alone increased the currency \$3,000,00,(\$2,957,209) in the month of September, 1574, and decreased it \$6,000,000, in one wock of March, 1875. This aristocracy in the money manufacture is an odit \$6,000,000, in one week of March, 1876. This aristocracy in the money manufacture is an odious monopoly, alien to our institutions and harmful to prosperity. What should we say if five hundred men and such friends as they chose were allowed to plant wheat and mine Iron, while every one else was forbiduen?

Yet this is but another name for our present bank system. Let us cease, then, to have any plan, either to enlarge or contract the currency. Let the government stand ready

TO ISSUE ALL THE CURRENCY.

TO ISSUE ALL THE CURRENCY.

any business man wishes or can give good security for, at low interest, and convertible into long bonds. If necessary, in order to conciliate existing prejudice, let the capital of these bonds having long terms to run be payable in gold. Make greenbacks a legal tender for all purposes, customs and all Government dues incinded. There is every reason why this should be done. History is repeating itself. England never knew more prosperous years than from 1990 to 1820, during which she neither had gold, nor wished to have fi, nor promised to pay gold to any one whatever. All that while she extended and contracted her currency without any regard whatever to gold. Her enermous trade and expenditures were all paper and only paper, resting on credit and nothing else. We had similar prosperity during the war and after on the same terms. In 1820 England, yielding to theorists and dreamers, tr.ed to put this

NEW WINE INTO OLD BOTTLES,
and dragged her business back to methods a century old—to specie. Bankruptcy, the very history of which makes the picod cold to-dnybighted the empire. It took half a generation
to recover from the mistake. No man can to-day
show that such suffering was necessary; that it
achieved any good, or that it affected any changes
which could not have been as well without it.
We entered that same valley of the shadow of
death when, in 1865, McGuiloch began contraction. We are burrying fast to England's 1820;
property sank to half its former value; the streets
crowded with unemployed men fast rotting in over
innals; grass growing on the wharves, machinetry rusting, wealth alarmed, poverty starving. Woe
to the political party which the nation shalf
inally pronounce responsible for this fatal mistake! No previous merits will avail for its pardon. Its leaders will be buried in curses, as men
whom neither history nor their own experience
could make wise.

We lament, as well we may, the widespread NEW WINE INTO OLD BOTTLES,

whom neither history nor their own experience could make wise.

We isment, as well we may, the widespread corruption of buriness men and office-holders. But where such corruption in high places steats a deliar, contraction—this well-meaning ignorance of bullionists—robs the people of thousands, if this generation is ever bankrupt, its bankruptcy will not be the work of knaves, but of hongst men following a jack-o-lantern, and dragging us to ruin. Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Curran's Ingenuity. Curran's Ingenuity.

A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord too deep for the countryman, wondered what he meant, and was quite sure no such sum had ever been lodged in his hands by the astonished rustic. After in-effectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice.

Curran for advice.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel

"speak to the landlord civilly—tell him you hav
left your money with some other person. Take a
friend with you, and lodge with him another
hundred in the presence of your friend, and come hundred in the presence of the legal friend.

"And now I can't see how I am going to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again, but how is that to be done?"

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said

"Go and ask him for it when he is alone," said the counsel.

"Aye, sir, asking won't do, I'm afraid, without my witness, at any rate."

"Never mind, take my advice," said the counsel; "do as I bid you, and return to me."

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safely in his possession.

"Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see I'm much better off."

"Well, then," said the counsel, "now take your friend along with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

with him."
We need not add that the wily landlord found
he had been taken off his guard, while our bone;
friend returned to thank his counsel, exaltingly
with both hundreds in his pocket.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—Owing to the number of tickets and the mode of conducting the election, the result cannot be even guessed at,

WHAT THE WIRES SAID.

FINANCES ON THE PACIFIC COAST. RESUMPTION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

TEST MONY IN THE ROSS CASE.

Little Walter Relates the Story of the Abduction, and His Identifies. tion of Mosher and Donglass-Frightful Bains in Minnesota-A Father by Mistake Kills His Son-Crimes and

Casualties,

THE STOLEN CHILD. Testimony of Charley Rosa' Brother. Philadelphia, September 1.—To-day, the ex-imination of Walter Ross was continued. Speaking of the men who carried off himself and Char ley, he said he saw them next in Brooklyn. Question.—"Are you sure that the two men you saw dead in Brooklyn were the two men who drove you and Charley in the wagon?" Mr. Brown objected on the ground that it was leading the witness. Objection overruled. Witness anrecollect when I went to Brooklyn. 1 forgot who told me we were going on to see these dead bodies. Somebody told me they were going to take me to see the dead bodies of the men who took me and Charley away. I was told what I was to see before I went in there. I was told I was going in to see two dead men. Was not told who they were. I forgot whether I was told they were supposed to be the men who took me and Charley away. I am sure they were the men, because I can tell by their The one who had his nose turned up had hiskers. They were the same kind of whiskers he had when I saw him on the 1st of July. The other one had a moustache, He hadn't glasses on that day. These bodies had clothes on. I had ever seen a dead body before that day." Theodore L. and George F. Berger, who are eighbors of Judge Van Brunt, and who saw Mosher and Douglass on the morning they were shot, went on the stand and testified to the circounstances attending the burgiary at the judge's bouse, and the shooting of the burgiars. The staement of Douglass, which has been published in every paper in the country, was not asked of

asked further on in the trial, and an answer insis-PRILADELPHIA, September 1.—Albert Van Brunt and John B. Holland, of Bay Ridge, were next called, and testified as to the killing of Mosher and Douglass on Long Island. The next

the witnesses at this time, it being known to Mr. Hagert that objection would be made by Mr. Brown, as he desired not to go into an argument.

The question bearing upon the statement will be

MES. CATHABINE LYONS, of Philadelphia, Her examination and cross-exam ination was continued at some length. Her testi-mony was mainly directed to seeing Westervelt at the house of Mosher, alias Henderson, in Monro street, in this city, about the 15th of July last, She resided on one of the floors in the same house for a short time. With the conclusion of the examination of this witness the court adjourned until to-morrow. Superintendent Walling, of New York, is here, and will likely take the stand to-morrow. Other New York officers are also here. The first link in the chain of evidence against Westervelt is said to be the testimony of Mrs. Lyons. The closing links will now follow.

FOUNDERED FINANCES.

Rumors of a Speedy reopening of the Bank of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31 .- Nothing auther tic has been learned concerning the resumption of the Bank of California in addition to the last dis patch on that subject. During the latter part of this afternoon and evening many reports have been heard about town to the effect that the bank will start in a few days; that seven or eight mil-lions have been subscribed for the purpose and that the whole matter has been decided. All such statements must be received with due cau-tion as tending to induce a feeling of certainty which facts do not warrant as yet. Such asser and have produced an additional feeling of confidence, is undeniable, but they should inct be accepted as authorita-tive, Flood & O'Brien have employed an extra force on the Nevada Bank build are hurrying it to completion. A rumor has obtained credence that an analysis of the stomach of Raiston has showed evidences of poison. The coroner this evening states emphatically that no hint to that effect has been given, and that the

assumption is entirely gratuitous. CALIFORNIA YESTERDAY. SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.-This being election day the banks and many other places of business are closed. Nothing new has transpired with reference to the Bank of California. The Chronicle this morning publishes a positive statement that the Bank has reliable assets to the amount of \$14,000,000, and nominal assets to the amount of \$20,000,000, with an indebtedness of guarantee fund of \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 is nearly all pledged, and that resumption is assured immediately. Similar statements are being spread aboard. All such assurances are premaure, according to the information from head-

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1.—The Merchants' Exchange Bank will open to-morrow. The presiient states, personally, that a sufficient am

There seems to be a loosening in the money mar-ket with a return of confidence.

AN INJUNCTION OBTAINED IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, September 1.—The British Bank of North America yesterday obtained an injune tion in the Court of Common Pleas restra Laidlow Bros. from disposing of certain bills of exchange remitted to the latter firm by the Bank of California, and supposed to be on their way this city from San Francisco.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA. New York, September 1.-Additional attachments have been made against property of the Bank of California in this city.

CENTENNIAL.

Preparation for a Rifle Match in Connection With the Exposition PHILADELPHIA September 1.—President Ken-edy of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania

has addressed a letter to General Hawley, of Connecticut, President of the Centennial Com-mission, in which he says; "An invitation to cepted. This would seem to render obligatory timely preparation for the meeting outside the Exhibition grounds. Preparation, which I submit, should be undertaken by the Centennial Commission. Grounds for the mowing, reaping plowing and other matches connected with the Centennial are about to be selected, and were the record for the rise match leaded, and were the record for the rise match leaded near these them. that I but express the views of many educators who wish to see competition with the rifle popu-larized among our youth, and rendered through the agency of the Centennial festival our national

Assassination in the Coal Regions.

POTTSVILLE, September 1.—There was much excitement at Shenandoeh this morning, occasioned by the shooting of Thomas Sanger at the Lehigh colliery. Sanger was the inside boss for J. M. Heaton & Co.; at the Raven Runimines,an was shot by five men, (all strangers,) expiring im-mediately, with six bullets in his body. Another mediately, with six bullets in his body. Another man, name unknown, was shot in the bowels. As to the cause for the assassination, from inquiries made, it has been ascertained that the miners had become dissatisfied with Sanger dating back a year, when they refused to work under him, and suspended work, though they resumed again, but since then he has, from time to time, received coffin notices and notices to leave or he would be killed. He remained at his post until shot. A later telegram states that two workmen have been shot, though since then we are unable to obtain any additional particulars.

POTTSVILLE, P.A., September 1.—A reward of \$1,000 has been offered by Messrs. Heaton & Com-

pany for the apprehension of the assassins of Sanger. The excitement at Girardville and Shenandoahj continues unabated, and a party of armed men was organised to-day who started in pursuit. William Wren, who was with Sanger,

New Bedrond, Mass., September 1.—The Wamsuita Mills, which stopped running July 81, on account of the accumulation of manufactured

SUICIDE AT A CLAM-BAKE. THE SULTAN GROWING ABSOLUTE. A Young Italian Nobleman Takes His Own

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1875.

HIS NEW PREMIER UNPOPULAR.

New York, September 1.—At a clam-bake given at City Island yesterday by Congressman Odell, at which several other Congressman and prominent persons were present, a young Italian, named Vianna, said to belong to the suite of Count Corte, the Italian minister, and to belong to a prominent family in Rome, committed suicide under very singular circumstances. Dr. Dornemus, one of the guests, announced that Mr. Viaani, who pos sessed very remarkable dramatic talents, would favor the company with an Italian recitation in imitation of Rachel. The young Roman then took his position in the centre of the group and began his recitation. His voice was clear and well controlled, his gesticulation highly dra-matic and his limbs seemed to quiver with passion, while the expression of his face was start ling. Once he interruped himself, and turning to Senator John A. King, he said: "You under-stand Italian?" He then resumed and finished with the exciamation in Italian, "God, who heareth all will judge this." He then took a pistol from the outer pocket of his coat, and piscing it to his temple, fired it. He fell partly on his face, and perfectly motion, less. The spectators exclaimed, "Wonderful," and appliause commenced, when Doremas rushes forward, exclaiming, "Great God, gentlemen, b the entertainment, but on lifting the body the hopeless. He lived half an hour but never spoke

Charter Oak Races.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 1.
Races to-day at Charter Oak well attended The 2:31 race was won by Lady Snell in 3 straigh heats. Nellie Walton 2d, Bateman 3d. Time

2-2414, 2-2314, 2-24. On account of the large number of entries in the 2:25 race, hve horses were withdrawn and subse-quently trotted for a special purse. The 2:25 race won by Amy. Joker 2d, Molsoy 31. Time 2:23, 2:22, 2:21%; 2:23%; 2:24%. Molsey, took the third heat, and Joker, the fourth. The special purs was won by Parus; Frank J., second, and Parke' Abdallah, third. Time: 2:23%; 2:23%; 2:25%; 2:23%. Frank J., took the first heat. Goldsmith's Maid, trotted a trial heat on the park, this a.m., in 2:16%, making the last quarter in 33%. She will trot on Friday with a running companion, to beat

Amateur Regatta-Thoy, N. Y., September I.—The National Amateur Regatta, was concluded to-day. The attendance was extraordinarily large. First race, final heat for single sculls, was won easily by

amount of money changed hands, was won by and Robinson. Time 8.50%.

Prises and flags were presented this evening.

Base Ball-

New York, September 1.-Bestons, 13; Mu

A Sad Tragedy.
CINCINNATI, September 1.-A dispatch from Indianapolis says: Some days ago a man named Peterson, residing in this place, enticed away from her home the daughter of a farmer named Trustys, and brought her to this city. The father of the girl, learning of her whereabouts on Monday last, induced her to return home with him. terson tollowed them, making threats of vic proached Trustys' house. Trustys being enraged at the persistence of the fellow in his attempts to secomplish the ruin of the girl, took down his shot-gun, fntending to shoot him at sight. son, aged eighteen years, learning of his ather's design, ran up to dissuade him, and

killing him instantly. Sundry Failures. New York, September 1.—Friend Pitts, a Broadway merchant, has made an assignment and filed a schedule to-day, showing liabilities at \$15,830.02, and assets, \$11,382.81, of which \$8,882.81

s considered good. The Boston and Charleston steamship company o-day made an assignment of their property to Thomas M. Hem; stead, BUFFALO, September 1 .- George W. Haywoo a prominent merchant of this city and largely in-crested in dairy products and groceries, sus-pended to-day, and has made a full assignment. H. H. Baker is appointed assignee. The reported

abilities of Mr. Haywood are \$90,000, assets not HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Sept. 1-Morton & Co., of Falmouth, Hauts County, in the lumber trade, assigned. Liabilities, \$50,000.

SCRANTON, PA., September I.—A young man, giving the name of Shafer, presented a check for \$5,700 to-day, to R. T. McCabe, cashler of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, asking to have I cashed. The draft was from the First Nationa Bank of Camden, New Jersey, to the Fourth National Bank of New York. It was accompanied by a letter of introduc-tion, purporting to be from the president of the former bank. Mr. McCabe held the letter and check telling the young man to municating with the police. A message was als

sent to Camdes, and a reply received that the draft was a forgery; meanwhile the forger, disap-peared and succeeded in making his escape. Soldier Reunion-CALDWELL, OHIO. September 1.—Several thou-sand people spent the day in attendance upon the Soldiers' Reunion. The camp is located about a mile from town, in a pleasant wood which, with its tents and shantles looks very like a camp. The address of welcome was delivered by J. M. Dalzell. Addresses were also delivered by Colo-nel McConnell, of Marietta, and Hon. Mr. Cockerill. United States Senator from Missouri

Anti-Inflation. New York, September 1 .- A meeting of del Rew York, september 1.—A meeting of desegates appointed to a hard-money conventien to be held in Cincinnati on the 25th inst., was held here to-night, with Algernon S. Sullivan presiding. Several speakers addressed the meeting, warmly advocating a return to specie payment, and calling upon the Government to take imme-

Samuel T. Conover and Mr. Henry Kemp appointed delegates to the conven The Boston Import Trade.

Boston, September 1.—The increase in the palue of foreign merchandise imported at the port of Beston during the first eight months of the present year is upwards of two million dollars as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total value being over \$54,000,000. The total amount of gold received for duties for the twelve months of 1874 was \$14,806,628.67.

Subterranean Contortions. Kingston, Jamsica, August II.—A very smar shock of earthquake was felt in the Island of St Thomas at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 3d in stant. The shock was of considerable dura but the damage was trifling, being confined to the overthrowing of crockery and glassware, and

he cracking of walls. The people were much SCRANTON, Ps., September 1.—At Taylorsville last night, two young men named Schurch and Calleway, had a quarrel about a young lady, when Schurch drew a revolver and shot at Calloway,inflicting a slight wound. Calloway returned fire and fatally wounded his assallant. He then gave himself up to the police.

Jacques Cartier Bank.

MONTREAL, September 1.—At the Jacques Cartier bank meeting to-day, the report of the committee was adopted to the effect that the bank would resume with an addition of \$1,000,000, preferential stock to the capital. Colte, the excasher of the bank, was arrested to-day on

National Board of Steam Navigation. endance was small, and beyond at Poisoned by Worm Lozenges.

New Orleans, September 1.—Four childr Mr. Waier, in Ascension parish, were pole

FLASHES BY THE CABLES.

COUNTERFEITS ON THE BANK OF ENHLAND.

BISHOP OF PADENBORN DEPOSED. The German Pilgrims to Lourdes De termined to Persevere--- The French Demand the Interposition of the Holy Father at Rome to Pre-

vent Their Entry Into France.

TURKEY.

Selection of the New Grand Vizier Not Satisfactory.
LONDON, September 1.—The Times' Berlin disatch says that after the recent appointment of fahmond Pacha as Grand Visier there is less hope than ever of the insurgents coming to term Mahmond is regarded as the champion of abs lute government, and his very presence in the cabinet is calculated to make the insurgents desperate. His appointment, unless a mere caprice, is proof that the Suitan is determined to maintain the system which has produced the present

BELORADE, August 31.—The young Servian party honored Prince Milan by a torohlight procession to-night for the formation of a cabinet favorable to their ideas. A member of the same party has been elected president of the Skupt-china. It is reported that the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from the Servian frontier.

Ragusa, September 1.-Turkish troops have relieved Trebigne; the insurgents retired to the mountains. Communication between this place mountains. Communication between and Trebigne has been re-established.

What the Haytians Propose to do About Re-leasing Prisoners.
HAVANA, September 1.—Advices from Hayti who are now under the protection of the United States minister, Mr. Bassitt, were condem death on the 29th of July, and it was stated that the government contemplated a forcible entry into the American Consulate, to take the refugees into custody. They having been condemned as murderers and assassins by the Haytien tribunal. The editor of the Le People has been cautioned by

GERMANY.

The Pilgrimage to Lourdes not Abandoned. LONDON, September 1.—A special dispatch the daily News from Berlin, says the Cathol nage Committee have not yet consented to give up the proposed visit to Lourdes, and the

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN BERLIN, September 1.—A ministerial order has been issued, declaring that the Bishop of Paderborn has forfeited his rights to citizenship, by his departure without leave from the city in which he

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Arctic Stores at Disco. the Admiralty office, says that the stores at Dis to be in a fair state of preservation, considering the time they have been exposed. The Danish officials have taken great trouble to prevent their

London, September 1 .- A special to the Times from Calcutta says: A private telegram from Rangoon says the King of Burmah has refused to receive Colonel Duncan. The report is not confirmed, and its authority is doubtful. Colonel Browne will return from Shanghai soon. It is believed that he has not made much progress in his inquiry into the attack upon his for

THE HAGUE. Reform and Codification of Law. THE HAGUE, September 1 .- The Association for the reform and codification of the law of na gates from the United States are present. SCANDINAVIA.

Counterfeits on the Bank of England. STOCKHOLM, September 1.—The Swedish banks efuse to cash Bank of England notes, on account

NEW JERSEY.

General Gershom Mott Appointed State Trea-TRENTON, N. J., September 1.-The Attorney-General has given a written opinion to the effect that the Treasurer of the State having abandoned and surrendered the office of Treasurer, it is competent for the Governor to fill the vacancy. Governor Bedle then appointed General Gershorn Mott, of Bordentown, Treasurer of New Jersey.

A Pawnbroker Robbed. Pittsbung, September 1.—An extensive rob-bery was committed here last night. The pawnbroking establishment of H. W. Cimmiatta, at No. 100 Smithfield street, was entered by

lars, who succeeded in opening the safe, and rob-bing it of seventy-two gold watches, thirty-three silver watches, and diamonds and jewelry amount-ing in all to the value of \$7,000. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CHICAGO, September L-A dispatch from Carey, Ill., says about half of the business part of Greenup, Ill., was burned this morning. Loss New HAVEN, Sept. 1.—Te-night John Lane stabbed John Keefe three times in the side be-cause the latter sheltered the former's son when driven from home. Keefe probablywill die. New Haven, September 1.—Insurance Com missioner Stedman was refused access to the

books of the American National Life and Trus Company to-day, and has arrested President B Noyes for violating the statute. Harmsburg, Pa., September 1.—Doctor J. W Sechtel and H. G. Walmer, who were found guilty yesterday of attempted abortion, were sentenced to-day. The former to three years and the latter to eighteen months, in the peni-

MILWAUKER, September 1.—Severe storms have Milwattke, September 1.—Severe storms have washed away the track of the river division of the Milwankee and St. Paul railroad between St. Peter Junction and Bed Wing, and no train has got through since Sunday. It is believed the lamage will be repaired to-day. New York, September 1.—Mrs. Mary Moller and her daughter, Josephine, residents of this city, were drowned yesterday while bathing at Rockaway. The mother lost her life in attemp-ting to rescue her daughter, who had remured

Toronto, September 1.-The Ottown minister TORONYO, September I.—The Citowa minister of marine and fisheries has directed an immediate inquiry to be held by the collector of customs, at Sault St. Marie, into the late collision on Lake Superior, between the steamer Maritoba and the American propeller Comet, by which eleven of the

MONTHEAT Sentember 1 -Garbord's approach ing funeral is the universal topic of conversat in this city. It is said if all the coclesiast rites are not observed at the grave by the Catho-lic priests, the Mesers. Doutre, Advocates, will sue Cure Rousselot personally in \$20,000 dam-

Naw York, September 1.—Suit was commenced yesterday in the United States District Court against the sureties of Merrick Price, & Cds., to recover \$75,000, the amount alleged to be due the Government for unpaid duties. The firm were large importers of silks, wines and liquors, and gave warehouse bonds in 1869 to secure the payment of duties. They have discontinued business and the members of the firm cannot be found. HALLETON, PA., September 1.—Eben P. Day late Secretary of the West Hauleton Building Association, was, a few weeks ago, arrested on a charge of embezalement, and admitted to bail pending his trial at the September term of court at Wilkesbarre. He is now missing, and officers have been looking for him for several days past.

PERSONAL

Miss Martineau has nearly completed her m The family of Solicitor General Phillips is at Rock Ents. Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, is in Berardi is the wealthiest Cardinal of the Sacred Mrs. General Lander has gone from London to the Continent. Spanish Minister Mantilla is at the Clarendon Hotel, New York. Hotel, New York.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, leaves for Omaha this morning.

Senator Thurman has been quite ill since he returned from Put-in-Bay to Columbus.

Chief Engineer J. P. Sprague, U. S. N., left the city yesterday, to be gone one month.

General E. G. Marshall, United States Army, quartered at the Albermarle Hotel, N. Y. Cardinal McCloskey returned to Paris yesterday, and was to leave for Rome this evening. The late Judge Grover was found by a post nortem examination to have died of cancer of the tomach.

Manchester.

M. de Puysalen, a descendant of Montcalm, has settled in Canada, and will engage in farming on a large scale.

Mr. John B. Henderson, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, is at the Westminster Hotel, New York.

General Sheridan arrived at Portland, Oregon, Tuesday evening, and was received by the military and citizens.

Professor Hartt, of Cornell University, will probably accept the appointment and \$10,000 salary as Geologist of Brazil.

Bishop Cummins will visit the various Reformed Episconsi Churches in the Dominion of Canada early in September.

Surgeon Thomas Hiland returned from a month's leave of absence yesterday, and resumed his duties at the Navy Yard. Miramar, once the home of Maximilian, is being put in order for the use of Don Alfonzo, the Bourbon brother of Don Carlos. Mr. N. R. O'Conor, Third Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel, N. Y. Frank Richardson, well and favorably known as the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, was in the city yesterday. | Senor Bon Francisco Gonzalez Errazuriz, Ohil-ian Minister at Washington, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel, New York.

Mr. John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has taken up his residence at the Brevoort House, New York. Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter will be at Newport to witness important torpedo experi-ments to-day. ments to-day.

In Newport yesterday, Charles Joseph Bonaparte, grandson of King Jerome Bonaparte, was married to Miss Ellen Charring Day, of Boston.

Pig Iron Kelley claims descent from a North of Ireland Protestant and a French Huguenot—a considerable descent, no doubt, to Kelley.

Professor R. A. Proctor has now advanced so far in his theory of habitable planets that he is almost ready to give the census of Japiter and Mars.

Salt Lake, Utah, September 1.—George H. Smith, Second President of the Uburch of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints, died to-day in this The Hen. Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, has been invited to deliver the annual address at the Washington county (Md.) fair to be held next week.

house, the other day, when he was having trouble with a four-in-hand. Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, has been commissioned by Governor Peck, of vermont, to make a statue of Senator Collamer, to be placed in the Capitol at Washhington.

"Let out your leaders, you d-d fool," yelled a

Lieutenent Commander F. M. Green and Lieutenent Samuel Belden reported for duty to the Commandanced the Navy Yard yesterday, having Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Commodore Forball A. Par-ker, visited the Navy Yard yesterday, and were received with the customary salute.

Mr. Benjamin Durfee, Private Secretary to Assistant Secretary Conant, will perform the duties of stenographer of the recently appointed Chicago Custom House Commission. On Saturday next, the anniversary of the death of ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecti-cut, his friends will decorate his grave at Cedar Hill Cemetery. It is a custom they never omit.

Mr. Samuel Houston's memory is to be fit; honored by his numberless admirers in Texas. The manager of the Houston Land Association informs the public that that enterprise is meeting with great success, and that a handsome sum is now assured for the monument fund. now assured for the monument fund.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel visited Mr. A. H. Stephens recently, and gave this report of his health: "Mr. Stephens is in better health than he has been for ten years. His voice, which was feeble and indistinct some few years ago, has become clear and penetrating, and his keen eyes, once weakened by intense suffering, have recovered their wonted lustre. The bedy is still feeble, but the light within burns as bright as ever."

Mrs. Elizabeth Pope. of Clay county. Missouri.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, of Clay county, Missouri, was one hundred years old the 12th of Marchiast, but judging from a letter she has written to the Secretary of the Old Settlers's Reunion at St. Joseph, she is a good deal more bright and active than many persons who were born a quarter or a half century later. She says her father was one of the colonists who went into Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and that her nearest neighbor was the father of Fresident Lincoln. She adds! "I have been in his house very many times, and was sixteen or eighteen years old when Abraham Lincoln, Jr., was born. I have oftentimes nursed the dead President, which in itself was not then nor is it now anything extraordinary, for he was simply a baby and a terrible ugly one at that."

Washington as an Art Centre-

Washington as an Art Centre.
"Ourter," the gracial and sprightly correspondent of the New York Evening Mail, has the following:

As inchion's resort, as an art centre, as the nucleus for eminence in all professions of culture, with the pride of ancestral birth and glamour of former grandeur, the city must ever remain a luxurious haven of attractions to the world. People so long inured to a lifeless policy of creeping after nevelites, instead of seizing them "by the forciock," would require a half century more to revoke her status of quiescence in the "let-well-alone" creed.

revoke her status of quiescence in the "let-wellalone" creed.

Ambition for commercial splendors could never
arise without the "half-and-half" admixture of
Northern and Western elements of citizenship
infused, in which case Washington would be the
grandest city of the country, as she is now the
most beautiful and seul-inspiring. She will ere
long, it is asserted, frund a school of art by means
of her greatest benefactor, Hou. W. W. Oorocran,
in connection with his gallery. In this, of
late, amateur and professional pupils are
permitted free access on certain days, for copying
the statues and paintings at pleasure—a great
satisfaction to all lovers of art—as the Galery
now contains some of the finest models recently
imported from Europe. It is reported that the
bust of the great jurist, Hon. Reverdy Johnson,
nearly completed, is to be exhibited there by request. It is the crowning excellence of the work
of a great genius, and when the subject and craator are both considered to have carved for themsolves so lofty a niche in the temple of fame, the
fact is ef significant interest to the public.

JOHES, THE SCULPTOR.

Thomas Jones, the sculptor, is as full of commissions as honors, which cluster fast and thickly about him as do the memories of his eventful life. Eccentric in dress, striking in pose and gait, he looks, with his Roman dignity, silver hair and stern countenance, a very Tribune of the patriarchal days. His power with the chisel is not the only remarkable gift in his possession, for his sarcastic voin of humor brilliantly illumines every moral and points every tale that he narrates, and illustrations of a comic and tragic hue are not unusural with him. We would scarcely accredit him with the universality of his powers—as author, conversationalist, musician, dramatist and schiptor. He is employed at present on a bust of the Mayor of Baltimore. Although working at his studio at the Capitol, the recent sittings of Mr. Johnson were given at Willard's Hotel. JONES, THE SCULPTOR.

In the grand subject of the celebrated "legal light" of the past fifty years, Mr. Jones has found his best conception in point of massive strength—so he affirms—and the great Reverdy must have inspired the artist by his own geniality of temperament and memories, which embrace the leading public and social events of so many decades, so as to make a conversation with him an event of intense interest and well-grounded pride. Due converses with him in measureless expectation of gathering "pearls of great price," and one is not disappointed, for on every topic the flow of his ideas is marked by wittleism, opegram brillianop and crudition—yet his stream of talk is entirely free from pedantry, and in the simplicity of his manners is found the gem of his character—simple seresity—a quality belonging, it seems, more to the ominent mea of the rest than the present in Mr. Johnson's gem of his character—simple serentity—a quality belonging, it seems more to the eminent men et the past than the present. In Mr. Johnson's nearly sightless eyes is an argument for aympathy and admiration almost sacred. White genius sparkles from his lips and voice, the fire of its light is dimmed where we were wont to look or its first expression. When such men shall ave left us for the silent land, where ahall we tok for their fellows?

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Heavy storm.

Saint Paul, Minn., September I.—Since Saturday night until this evening the telegraph lines have been prostrated by heavy storms, and unable to work. The crop prospects are very untavorable. There has been a succession of driving and soaking rain storms since Monday, which have done immense damage to grain crops of all kinds. Grain dealers, well informed, estimated the damage at fully fifteen per cent. of the whole crop of the State.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

MONTHLY MEETING FOR SEPTEMBER.

A LARGE AND FINE DISPLAY OF FRUIT

BROTHER FARMERS ON A COMMON GROUND. SPECIMEN PRODUCTS FOR CHICAGO.

A General Talk on Grape Culture-The logical Exhibition in Chicago-An Invitation to the Montgomers County Fair-The Association to be Represented at the Society Exhibition-Fruit on the Sam-

ple Table.

A regular meeting of the Potomac Fruit Grown' Association was held yesterday afternoon at le Board of Trade rooms. There was a very arge attendance, including many guests. The President, Mr. C. Gillingham, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. E. Snodgrass, Scoretary. A by-law offered by Mr. Needham was adopted seiting the heur of 1:30 p. m. on the days of the regular meetings for the discussion of the fruit on the sample table.

on the sample table.

Mr. Snodgrass referred to the approaching Pomological exhibition in Thicago as a part of the unfinished business of the association, and as some of the members had been delegates to this exhibition be considered that some definite action should be taken. He stated also that Mr. E. J. Hall, President of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Agricultural Society, was present and would speak of the proposed exhibition of that society next week. would speak of the proposed exhibition of that society next week.

Col. Daniels proposed for membership, Samuel Pattisce, and on motion his name was placed on the roils.

Mr. Snodgrass stated that the chairman at the last meeting had been in favor of a special committee to take charge of the intended fruit for THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The chairman said that he was in favor of having one man in this city delegated to receive fruit and others scattered about the country to collect.

collect.

On motion of Mr. Snodgrass, Dr. Howland, and Mr. Needham were appointed a committee to receive, collect and forward the specimens of fruit for the exposition.

Mr. E. J. Hall said that he had been honered in being made a pember of the association and Mr. E. J. Hall said that he had been honered in being made a member of the association, and wished to return his thanks. They were all brother farmers, horticulturists, florists and agriculturists, and met on common ground. With those good feelings, that always characterized the children of the soil, the Montgomery County Agricultural Society held their fair on the 8th, 9th and 10th of inst., and as a representative of that society, he was there to give a hearty invitation. He believed that they should mutually assist each other in the cause they were engaged, and he would be very giad if they should send to them specimens of their products, and give them the advantage of their

EXPERIENCE AND INDUSTRY. Mr. Wedderburn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three to see that this association is
properly represented at the Piedmont Agricultural Society, to be held at Culpepper, on the
12th, 13th, 14th and 16th of October, and that each
member be requested to furnish specimens of
fruit for the collection.

The chairman appointed Messrs. Wedderburn,
Pearson and Judge Gray as the committee called
for in the resolution.

Pearson and Judge Gray as the committee appointed at for in the resolution.

Judge Gray, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to consult with the officials of the Northern Central Railroad in reference to rates of transportation from this city to the West, stated that he had seen the authorities of the road. He had himsulf just returned from Chicago, and had seen the fruits there, and the manner of transportation, and could freely say that they could not send fruit there with profit under the citizen circumstances. The Baltimore and they could not send fruit there with profit under the existing circumstances. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proposed to send fruit from Washington to Chicago in thirty-two hours, but they required thirty-six hours in reality, and the fruit then arrived there at the wrong time of the day. The rates proposed by the Pennsylva-nia road were the same as those proposed by the nia road were the same as those proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio, \$950 a car from this city to Chicago, or about at a bex. He did not think it possible to transport truit there with profit, but though it better to sell in this market at fifty cents per bushel.

Mr. Needtam moved that the association offer a premium of \$25 00 for the best essay on peach growing to be read at the January meeting of the association.

association.

Col. Chase said that the association understood pretty well how to raise peaches but the question was how to market, and proposed that the premium be offered for the best essay on how to dispose of peaches.

On motion of Judge Gray, the order of the day,

On motion of Judge Gray, the order of the day,

AN ESSAY ON THE GRAPE,
from Col. Wim. H. Chase, was called.
Col Chase stated that he would consider it presumptious for him to read a paper before the
association on grape culture, as he had been only
a short time engaged in that pursuit, and his
essay would consist of the presentation of the
specimens which he had displayed upon the
sample table. He had upon the table thirteen
specimens of grapes which had been set out
three years ago at his place at Bay View near
Gunston on the Potomac. The vines were set in
knolls. The land, which was composed mostly
of sand and gravel had been called good for nothing. They had evidently been set with great
care, but had not had since, the care they needed.
They were twice cultivated last season, but were
not pruned. When he pruned them last winter
he had difficulty in finding sufficient new wood
for this year's growth. Three times he had been
over them and had pinched them back, using no
fertilizer whatever. He considered that the thirteen varieties would speak for themselves and
refine the statement that the land was good for
nothing. Colonel Chase exhibited in his collection of grapes, specimens of the Hartford Prollife,
Concord, Delaware, Ives' Seedling, Goethe, Rachel, Clinton, Alvey, Herbemont, Iona, Rogers'
Salem, Rogers, No. 1 ard No.2 He also exhibited
Gloria Mundi, Smoke-hou-, Maidon's Blush, and
Jersey Sweet apples, and Bartlett and Seckel
Padge Gray proposed that they should proceed

ears.

Judge Gray proposed that they should proceed
the discussion of PRUIT ON THE SAMPLE TABLE,

THE PROPOGATING GARDENS

connected with the Agricultural Department.
Mr. A. J. Reynolds exhibited a model of an
evaporating machine for drying fruit and also
dried peaches, which had been prepared in three dried peaces, which has been projected a large establishment on Capitol Hill, with a capacity of preparing two kundred bushels of fruit a day. Mrs. Nate exhibited several fine specimens of peaches, pears and grapes, from her garden on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Snodgrass exhibited Japanese pears, and a Japanese cucumber, which attracted consider-Mr. Snodgrass exhibited Japanese pears, and a Japanese encumber, which attracted considerable attention. Messrs. S. H. Snowden and D. O. Munson also exhibited fine varieties of fruit grown in this victnity.

Colonel Daniels suggested that it would be well to take to themselves the lessons of the day while they were fresh. An enormous mass of fruit was censtantly being thrown upon this market to be sacrificed. The members of the Association had seen good peaches sold, bex and all, for thirty-five cents, which in Chicago would bring \$5.00, and for fifty and seventy-five cents, that in Northern New York and New England would sell for \$4 and \$4.50. The difficulty was not for want of reasonable rates, nor because the peaches would not keep, but because the peaches would not keep, but because the peaches used is such that the

PRUIT CANNOT BE CARRIED

out of this market to any great distance. The package need was too large and wholly unsuited for the purpose. The Chicago package holds one-third of a bushel and presented no corner or rigid edge with which the Iruit could come in contact. The packages of this description held just as much as a man would wish to buy for his family. Peaches in these packages were brought from Louvisans and the other States of the Southern Mississippi to Chicago, and from there sent to Northern Minnesota, Michigan and even into Chanda. It was perfectly practicable to carry pasches from this market to those points and to New York and New England. There was needed a radical change in the manner of packing. The exhibition of

THE PINEST PRUIT IN THE COUNTRY

cotting in the stalls was disgraceful. It discouraged people from buying and from going into fruit growing, and would check immigration, and bill all enterprise in that direction.

Colonel Bell said that in Michelgan fruit for transportation was peaked in little haskets furnished with iron bars instead of slats, which were returned to the producers by express free of charge. There were several styles of basksts of this description, ruffelently strong to pack in charge. There were several styles of baskets of this description, rafficiently strong to pack in cars, and which could be bought at whelesals for six or seven cents apiece. Boxes were used there only for inferior fruit.

Colonel Daniels knew that there were great preparations in progress in Chicago for the Pomological Exhibition, and thought that fifthe members of the association would cooperate they could present as good a collection as any there, and suggested that those who could not go should send specimens of fruit.

On the motion of Col. Daniels, it was decided to give a joint annual exhibition and excernion with the Farmers' Club, at Mount Vernen Springs, on the last Saturday of September, and that the committee who had charge of the last excursion should also have charge of this. The following gentiemen were similitied to membership: A. J.

Reynolds, J. R. Elliot, J. L. McKee, Judson S Brown and Col. A. J. Bell, of Gunston, Virginia The association then adjourned.

DOMESTIC VICISSITUDES.

How Mr. Sparrowgrass went Down-Stairs.

One evening Mr. S. had retired, and I was busy writing, when it struck me a glass of loe water would be palatable. So I took a candle and pitcher, and went down to the pump. Our pump is in the kitchen. A country pump in the kitchen is more convenient; but a well with backets is certainly most picturesque. Unfortunately, our well water has not been sweet since it was cleaned out. First I had to open a bolted door that lets you into the basement hall, and then I went to the k tchen door, which proved to be looked. Then I remembered that our girl always carried the key to bed with her, and siept with it under her pillow. Then I retraced my staps, bolted the basement door, and went up into the dining room. As is always the case, I found, when I could not get any water, I was thirstier than I supdosed I was. Then I thought I would wake our girl up. Then I concluded not to do it. Then I thought of the well, but I gave that up on account of its flavor. Then I opened the closet-doors—there was no water there; and then I thought of the dumb waitor. The novelry of the idea made me smille: I took out two of the movable shelves, stood the pitcher on the bottom of the dumb waitor, got in myself dum until I supposed I was within a foot of the floor below, and then let go!

We came down so suddenly, that I was shot out of the apparatus as if it had been a catapult: It broke the pitcher, extinguished the lamp, and isnded me in the middle of the kitchen, at midnight with no fire, and the air not much above the zero point. The truth is, I had How Mr. Sparrowgrass went Down-Stairs-

MISCALCULATED THE DISTANCE self or putting up those bars to please Mrs. Sparrowgrass. I put them up, not to keep people in, but to keep people in, but to keep people out.

I laid my cheek against the ice-coid barriers and looked out at the sky; not a star visible; it was as black as ink overhead. Then I thought of Baron Trenek, and the prisoner of Chillien. Then I made a noise. I shouted until I was hoarse, and ruined our preserving kettle with the poker. That brought our dogs out in full bark, and between us we made night hideous. Then I thought I heard a voice, and listened. It was Mrs. Sparrowgrass calling to me from the top of the staircase. I tried to make her hear ms, but the infernal dogs united with how, and growi, and bark so as to drown my voice, which is naturally plaintive and tender. Besides, there were two boiled doors and double dealened floors between us; how could she recognize my voice, even if she did bear it? Mrs. Sparrowgrass called once or twice, and then got frightened; the next thing I heard was a sound as if the roof had fallen in, by which I understood that Mrs. Sparrowgrass was springing the rattle.

a lantern and a revolver. The moment he saw me at the window he shot at me, but fortunately just missed me. I threw myself under the kitchen table and ventualed to expostulate with him, but he would not listen to reason. In the excitement I had forgotten his name and that made matters worse. It was not nutil he had roused up everybody around, broken in the basement door with an axe, gotten into the kitchen with his cursed sawage dogs and shooting from and soised me by the collar, that he recognised me—and then, he wanted me to explain it! But what kind of an explanation could I make to him? I told him he would have to wait until my mind was composed, and then I would let him understand the whole matter fully. But he never would have had the particulars from me, for I do not approve of neighbors that shoot at you, break in your door, and treat you, in your own house, as if you were a jail-bird. He knows all about it, however—somebody bas told him; somebody tells every body everything in our village.

Chicago, Cleveland, Niagars Fall, Trenton Falls, and Saratoga-

(From an Occasional Correspondent.) The train slowly moves, the locomotive shrick s. with Wilkie Collin "Man and Wife," that we only stop to catch a glimpse of Harper's Ferry and the beautiful Shenandoah. We hear a welcome sound of "dinner," and we gladly partake of s berland. The train now ascends and crosses the Virgints mountains, where the view is grand, especially between Piedment, and Grafton, The grade is one hundred and sixteen feet to a mile in many places. Suppor at Grafton, and, then wa take a "Pullman," arriving at Chicago Junction early in the morning. From Chicago Junction to Chicago is the most tedious part of the journey, still we kill time with Mrs. Stowe's "We and our Neighbors," and at evening take supper at the "Grand Pacific Hotel," where du tor, and his able assistant, Mr. S. W. Parker, Chicago is, in the strictest sense of the word, a mercantile city. The boulevards, water-works, and tunnels under the river are well worth a visit.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN Southern Railway at night, we reach the Forest City, where we spend Sunday at the Kennard House, and during the day ride out Euclid avenus, with its handsome residences to Lake View Cemo-tery, where a bird's eye view of Cleveland is obtained.

tery, where a bird's eye view of Cleveland is obtained.

"All aboard!" shouts the conductor, so we take our scats on the shady side of the car, bound for Nlagara, During the ride from Cleveland to Buffalo, there are many fine views of beautiful fields, sloping gradually down to the shore of Lake Erie, whose dark blue water is glimmering with the neon-day sun. We find a seed dinner at East Buffalo, and at half past two the train stops at Niagara Falls. A short ride brings us to the Cataract House, where we are nicely located, having rooms in full view of the Rapids. Niagara is noted for its extortions, so it is needless to expatiste upon them here. With good management one can see all the sights for \$10 or \$12, including hack fare. The points of especial interest are Goat and Luna Islands; the Whirl-pool Rapids and Cave of the Winds. The best view of the

especial interest are Goat and Luna Islands; the Whirl-pool Rapids and Cave of the Whirl-pool Rapids and Cave of the Winds. The best view of the Bridal Vell, upon the Canada side. A short ride brings us back to New York, where two hours are pleasantly spent, and then the train starts for Trenton Falls. Trenton Falls rivals Watkins Glen, in its wild and beautiful scenery. The West Canada Creek, for six or eight miles cleaves its way through the rocks and cilifs, and in the town of Trenton there are sax picturesque waterfails. The cool and invigorating atmosphere, and the nice hotel kept by Mr. Moore, render this a summer resort well worth a visit. The scenery in this vicinity cannot be easily described by pen or pencil. It is grand. With much regret we bid adieu to this charming spot and return to Utics; thence by fast express train to Schnectady, and at evening take supper in the magnificent dining hall of the Grand Union at Saratoga. This hotel is one of the grandest and finest in America, and is furnished with the most costly equipments. The season has been a good one there, and even now the hotel is well filled. We spent one day most agreeably here visiting Lake Saratoga and the various springs, fourteen or fifteen in number. Saturday morning we take the train for Albany; thence by steamer Daniel Drew down the Hiddson River to New York. One never tires of a said down the Hudson. The scenery is beautiful situated any objects of interest to fe Hudson, Poughkeepsie and Newburgh, also Mount St. Vincent, Nyack and West Point, are beautifully situated any objects of interest to the rarefer and tourist. The steamer stops at pier 39. We cross the Hudson by forry, and take the rearly Sunday morning, the 2th Inst., well pleased with our twelve days trip.

A Battle on the Prairie.

A terrible affair occurred near Dalias, Texas, on Saturday of last wrek. About twenty wagons met on the prairie en route for Dalias. They combined into one train and camped together. In the train was a young widow, who in her manner was sociable in the extreme. A man who had joined the train from some quarter began paying his devotions to her, which the rather encouraged. He pushed his suit with vigor, and mally made certain advances which the resented, and informed one of her admirers of the insult put upon her. He immediately took up her cause and called upon the offending party, who acknowledged the fact. An apology was demanded and refused, and a fight determined on. The male members of the train divided into three parties. One favored the lady's cause, another the offending party, while the third advocated peaceful measures and sought to reconcile metters. Finding this to be impossible, the peaceful party pulled up starces and left, determined to take no hand in the affair. They had not proceeded far before the seem of pistol shots, in rapid succession, was heard, accompanied by shrill screams of women. The battle had begun. Both the remaining parties had taken up arms in support of their companions, and fought to the bitter end. The ngh was furious, but after a time the pleadings of the women separated the combatants, but not until three men were mortally wounded and several others dan her affary.

Naw York, September I.—The annual Conven-tion of Maistershie Association began here to day B. A. Lynde, of Buffalo, presiding. The Presi-dent reviewed the business of the past year, which dent reviewed the business of the past year, which he said had been on the increase. The Trea-surer's report showed that siter paying all ex-penses there is still a small belance on hand.

Here is Orpheus C. Kerr's last, in the Graphic "Let me kiss you for your mother Said a swell too free of speech, To an unprotected maiden Whom he met upon the beach. "Let me thrash you for my fath
Was the maiden's quick reply
As with ready sun-umbreils,